Home and Democrat.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Correspondence of the Home and Democrat.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2, 1882.

Editor Home and Democrat:—I beg to offer to you and your readers, among whom I know that I have many personal friends, a sincere wish for a moderately happy and prosperous year, the beginning of which is upon us. Moderately happy and prosperous, I say, for with more than that we might be devoted too much to this world, which some of us will soon have to exchange for another. As to prosperity, there is no reason to doubt, that with the blessing of Providence, in giving "the early and the latter rain," you will have that, for the South is on the high road to a condition unsurpassed by any section of the country. And every one has comparative happiness or unhappiness, as he or she may elect, very much in his or her own keeping. To the old the end of the year is a time for retrospection. To the young the beginning of a year is equally a time for looking forward, cheerfully and hopefully.

This is a beautiful but very cold day. That it is duly observed as a day for New Year's visiting I infer from the frequent ringing of the door bell, by visitors to some of the twenty ladies in my boarding house. I make age my plea for abandoning the custom of New Year's calls, substituting a card by mail in lieu of personal appearance.

Washington fashionable circles seem to be in as big a stew as in the days of Jackson and Mrs. Eaton. The new English Minister, Mr. Lionel Sackville West, is a batchelor, who has brought with him to Washington a family of children and their mother, who is not his wife, and Washington is deeply excited over the question whether it is "proper" to visit at the British Embassy. Now the British Minister, having a large salary, is in the habit of keeping up the credit of his country by giving frequent and splendid entertainments, and it goes much against the grain with Washington people to decline participation in such *fetes*. And besides, it is doubtful whether there is so strong a sense of the sanctity of female virtue as there was when Branch and Berrien and Ingham rejected President Jackson's orders that their families should recognize Mrs. Eaton, and visit her and receive her visits. They resigned their places in the Cabinet rather than submit to the royal command; whilst Mr. Van-Buren, a widower and a thorough man of the world, had no such scruples, and powerfully strengthened himself with Old Hickory by taking the Eaton side of the controversy. Upon the whole, I rather think the fashionable folks in Washington will make up their minds to swallow the pill for the sake of the good dinners and the good wines to be gained thereby.

A discriminating writer mentions that in all of the Waverly Novels their great author was content to dress his heroines once only, allowing them ever afterwards to appear to wear the same clothes, so far as he says or cares. "*Rowena* goes through all the vicissitudes of her career in the identical costume of sea-green silk and crimson wool in which she is first depicted, and *Rebecca*, as shown in many illustrations, retains the same cymar, the same turban, ostrich plume and accessories, up to the time of her being prepared for the stake." Strange omission of the most important item in the lives of women of the present day; and strange that the women of the present day, the Flora McFlimseys, should not ignore his novels therefor. Every novel of the present day, nay every newspaper, if the remark be not tautological, understands its business better than to omit a special description of each particular dress worn by each particular belle on each particular occasion of exhibition. It might be a matter of wonder how the authors acquire the information necessary to the formulation of their descriptions, for of course it would not do to suppose that the belles themselves supply the facts. But the writer to whom I referred in the beginning explains it all. "It is not for nothing," says he, "that the Harper's Bazar and Demorest patterns have penetrated into the very recesses of the land, educating the most secluded country girl into familiarity with the modes of the metropolis. Fashion—feminine fashion, at least—is no longer a private and aristocratic tap, but a running fountain, where all may dip and drink." All that the writer has to do is to study the fashion plates, and "lay it on thick."

There is an alarming increase in the number of cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria in this city. In 1880 there were 3,048 cases of scarlet fever, and in 1881, 6,898 cases. Of diphtheria, 3,367 cases in 1880, and upwards of 5,000 in 1881. The cases of small pox too have increased from 67 in 1880 to 287 in 1881.

On Christmas Eve, 296,000 passengers were carried on the Elevated roads in this city, the largest number in any one day.

An alligator, supposed to be 150 years old, measuring 19 feet 8 inches long, and weighing upwards of 1,000 pounds, died in a museum in this city last week.

Queen Victoria gives to each of her daughters, on their marriage, $500,000. A very comfortable sum. There are so many daughters that their dowry is said to have drained her savings.

An old man of 84 and an old girl of 76 are to be married at Zanesville, Ohio. Sixty years ago they were lovers, and a quarrel parted them. The lady never married, but her intended is a widower with marriageable great-grand-daughters. Wonder if they will quarrel again?

Do you know a fretful man or woman, who is everlastingly complaining of the petty ills of life? If so, put this little story in his way, that he may read it. Perhaps he may see himself in Mr. Smith, and change his habit before he dies. Mr. Smith did not change, but he died:

"Old Mr Smith is dead," said Mrs Morris to Mrs Jones. "Is he? What a relief to his family." "Relief for a family to lose husband and father?" "Perhaps I should explain myself," said Mrs Jones. "Mrs Smith is my aunt, and I have been much in the family. During Mr Smith's later years he did little else but complain, worry, and reprove, and I often felt of an evening there entirely worn out by it." "But Mr Smith was far advanced in life, and for many years a great invalid," interposed Mrs Morris. "I know that very well," replied Mrs Jones; "he had dyspepsia, rheumatism, neuralgia, etc., and all terminating in old age. But this was not sufficient excuse for his destroying the comfort of the whole family as he did. He seemed to feel himself called upon to act the part of general critic, for his disapproval and censure were universal. These criticisms were the first notes of the morning. The coffee was not sufficiently boiled; the oatmeal burned; the beefsteak either too rare or else overdone. Dinner being a more extensive meal, was still more execrable; every article of food was reviewed in displeasure. "Mrs Smith, my dear, will you never teach your cook to be more punctual?" "to have better soup?" etc, etc. Then James had rumpled up the morning paper—an annoyance particularly distasteful to his father; only Susie's conduct was still worse, for she had left the doop open; and Jenny was more outrageous still, for she had closed it with a bang, which jarred his nerves. One day was too warm, the sun too hot—so very dry; the next too wet, damp, and chilly—gave him cold. His physical ailments were also the subjects of his constant complaints; he refused to accept of any remedy or relief; the whole science of medicine was humbuggery—its practice knavery. Indeed, I would have preferred to have walked miles with my shoes full of stones than to have made any long tarry in the house with that man. Poor, dear Mrs Smith, she will now have what she has long needed—rest."

H.

FOR THE HOME AND DEMOCRAT.

Mr. Editor:—It is said there can be nothing new written on the subject of temperance, it having been discussed till all phases of it is exhausted; yet the individual who walked the streets of Charlotte during the holidays was forcibly reminded of the necessity of "the same subject continued." Until men can enjoy themselves in a rational manner little can be hoped for in the way of improvement. It does not at the present day debar a man from the social circle though those young ladies could, if they do not, see the object of their solicitous attention reeling and staggering through the streets, indulging in language that would cause the face of their mothers and sisters to blush with shame. Meeting with friends who kindly place him in some room, he is left to sleep off the worst effects of his dissipation and fit him to enter the parlor of some young lady, who will entertain him in the most hospitable manner, perfectly oblivious of the foul, vulgar words that have so recently issued from his mouth while reeling through the streets. I advocate kindness to an extent in treating the victim of intemperance, but when a man loses all self-respect and becomes so debased as to indulge in such unseemly exhibitions, as are witnessed on our streets, is it not rather the duty of a pure-minded young lady to shun the society of such? Is it not the duty of parents to forbid their daughters associating with persons that live such immoral lives? Being conscious of not losing caste by his dissipation may prove a disadvantage, as his innate manhood, if not destroyed, recoils from mingling with pure and christian persons, and he views his sensual indulgences as an outgrowth of a rather fast life, as he does not receive the ostracism he knows and feels he so justly deserves. We wish the young ladies of Charlotte would insist upon sobriety and virtue as requisite in the young men with whom they associate, which if made a rule might be productive of much good, and our young men thus cut off from society induced to lead better and more moral lives to regain their former positions.

CHRISTIANITY.

North Carolina in Congress.

All the members of the North Carolina Congressional delegation were born within the borders of the State they represent; the same can be said of the South Carolina delegation. This is an unusual occurrence, and it is doubtful any two adjoining States in the country can show the same thing. The old North State and the Palmetto State, beside furnishing all their own members, can lay claim to having been the birth place of eight members of the present Congress. Gen. Hawley, of Connecticut, the readiest debater and one of the brainest men on the Republican side in the Senate, is a Richmond county, N. C., boy, having been born at Stewartsville in 1826. Senator Brown, of Georgia, who, since his appearance in the Senate, has attained a national reputation, was born in Pickens district, S. C., in 1821. Representatives Manning, of Mississippi, Dunn, of Arkansas, Forney, of Alabama, and Cannon, of Illinois, are all sons of the old North State.

DEPARTMENT SALARIES.—WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The clerks employed in the Departments raised their pay for December to-day, as under a recent decision of the first Comptroller of the Treasury the disbursing clerks were not allowed to anticipate salary day by advancing money a few days prior to Christmas, as has been the custom for years. Such a rule entailed many hardships, as the clerks were driven to the offices of 10 per cent. a month money shavers and curbstone brokers for fuads to make necessary purchases. In speaking of the subject a leading official of one of the Departments said that he thought the order has lost the merchants of Washington fully one hundred thousand dollars during the holiday season. The monthly pay roll of the various Departments for salaries of employees here is as follows: Treasury, $220,000; Interior, $172,000; War, $88,000; Postoffice $48,000; Navy, $12,000; State, $10,000; Justice, $8,000; agriculture, $7,000, and executive mansion, $3,000. It will be seen that over half a million dollars are distributed monthly, so that an idea may be formed of the business done by brokers during the past month. It was a harvest for them, and they did not neglect the opportunity presented.

☞ Philadelphia is adding to her negro police force, but it is stated that the members are only to be assigned to duty at night. That is in accordance with the eternal fitness of things.

NEWS ITEMS.

Paducah, Ky., boasts of a eleven pound potato.

Maitland, Florida, boasts of 17½ ounce oranges.

Jews from Russia are settling constantly in all parts of Mississippi.

A factory is to be built in Stoneville, Washington county, Mississippi.

There are 23,000 acres of land in orange groves in Marion county, Florida.

Tennessee marble is supplanting Italian in many sections of the country.

A Danville, Kentucky, firm, has shipped 10,000 turkeys to Boston this season.

The fund for the erection of a memorial to Robert E. Lee has reached $27,945.59.

The chief justice of Alabama is a printer by trade, and formerly worked at the case at Athens.

Nashville has eleven cigar factories, employing 60 persons and turns out 11,000,000 cigars annually.

A colored man was sold for vagrancy in Paris, Kentucky, recently. A colored man bought him for $10.

The quantity of slop-fed cattle this year in Kentucky is twenty-five per cent. better than those of previous years.

Two cars containing 1,000 turkeys, 10,000 chickens and 1,000 dozen eggs went from Knoxville to Savannah a day or two since.

William B. Higginbottom, a colored man of Rome, Georgia, died a few days since. His wealth is estimated at from $40,000 to $75,000.

The convicts in the Tennessee penitentiary will issue an address to the people of the state, soliciting funds to purchase an organ for their benefit.

In the four states of Georgia, Alabama, South Carolina and Tennessee, the number of persons employed in the manufacture of cotton is 11,788, against 5,890 in 1870.

A way to transmit scenes, as the telephone does sounds, has been discovered and reported at the electrical exposition in Paris. It is called a dioscope.

A Los Angelos dispatch states that Mrs. Cruse, living at Florence, Los Angelos county, gave birth to six perfectly formed female children.

It can be said upon good authority that the findings of the Court of Inquiry in the Cadet Whittaker case (colored) are that he was guilty of cutting his own ears.

☞ Miss Frelinghuysen, a daughter of the Secretary of State, according to the Washington Post, is to be the lady of the White House, as she is shortly to be married to President Arthur.

A mulatto woman named Fanny Crawford has just returned to her farm in Mississippi with fifty negroes, from Sumter county, Alabama. This year, about closing time, she worked 300 hands on her farm, which she manages herself.

The St. Gothard Tunnel, through the Alps between Italy and France, has been opened and a train has passed through. It took fifty minutes to go through one way, and thirty three minutes the other. The distance is over thirteen miles.

Mr. Joseph Glawson, of Jones county, Ga., on a one horse farm, gathered 100 bushels of wheat, 400 bushels of oats and 14 bushels of barley, 800 bushels of corn, 1,400 pounds of fodder, 2 bales of cotton and peas enough to fatten thirty-three hogs.

Minnie Brooks, a Chicago white woman, drew public attention to herself a year ago by turning her beer garden into a religious meeting house, and taking the lead in revival meetings held therein. She has now become conspicuous anew by marrying a negro.

There is a superstition among Pennsylvania coal miners that if any person whistles in a mine some disaster is sure to follow. The theory is that whistling drives away the good luck spirit, leaving the miners to the mercy of spirits of evil. A whistler was lately mobbed in a Lackawanna mine.

Mrs M. C. Coppage of Texas, was killed by the accidental discharge of a pistol, with which her four-year-old child was playing. She had been instructing the child how to aim the weapon, and sat down on the floor to play, when the child aimed the pistol and fired, the ball entering her brain. No one knew the pistol was loaded.

☞ An inquest was recently held on the body of a widow at Paddington, England. Owing to tight lacing the stomach had become so contracted at the centre as to present the appearance of an upper and lower one. Death had been caused by syncope. The Coroner stated that four or five other deaths recently investigated had been caused by tight lacing.

Prof. Langley from the top of Mount Whitney, 15,000 feet above the sea, has proved to his satisfaction that the solar constant of heat, as estimated by Sir John Herschel and others, is very much greater than they supposed. From the top of this mountain, amid the snow and ice, so rare and pure was the air that water was boiled by the direct unconcentrated rays of the sun.

AUGUSTA, GA., Dec. 27.—Between five and six hundred negroes from Edgefield county, S. C., passed through Augusta to-day on their way to Arkansas. They are under the leadership of a colored preacher named Hammond, who promised to have a chartered train waiting for them at Augusta, but failed to do so, and the party had to pay full rates to Atlanta. They say they found it too hard work to make a living in South Carolina and determined to go elsewhere. Hammond went to Arkansas some time ago and examined the country, and on his return advised the negroes to go out there. It is expected a thousand altogether will go.

☞ The highest public distinctions in this country have no attractions for right-minded men unless they are the unsought reward of personal worth, dignity and character, mental ability and a blameless life. Obtained in any other way, they are a disgrace to those who hold them. They were intended to be great honors, not rich sinecures. The compensation attached to the best of them is not equal to the income that any man can earn who is fit to have them and discharge their duties.—*Attorney General Brewster.*

☞ The Camperdown Cotton Mills, near Charleston, S. C., during the past year used up 5,000 bales of cotton, manufactured between $350,000 and $400,000 worth of goods and declared a 12 per cent. dividend for the year. The Piedmont Manufacturing Company, in the same State, is about to erect twenty cottages for its employes. This means business for home tradesmen, employment for home mechanics, and an increased home market for farmers.

N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

J W Tuttle vs. R M Harrell, from Rutherford—no error—judgment affirmed.

Nancy Long vs. Daniel Long, administrator, from Yadkin—no error—judgment affirmed.

D J Twitty et als vs. George W Logan et als, from Rutherford.—no error—judgment affirmed.

Joseph G Neal vs. Board of Commissioners of Burke county, from Burke—error—judgment reversed.

T H Hancock, administrator, vs. James E Bramblitt, from Clay—no error—judgment affirmed.

John Capps vs. Abraham Capps et als., from Henderson—no error—judgment affirmed.

H K Rhea vs. R M Deaver, from Buncombe—no error—judgment affirmed.

P R Defriest and wife vs. J L Patterson, executor, from Iredell—no error—judgment affirmed.

G McD Thompson vs. J H Peebles et als., from Davidson—no error—judgment affirmed.

Bronson & Owens, administrators, vs. the Wilmington North Carolina Life Insurance Company, from Sampson—judgment modified and affirmed.

John H Craig vs. Smyer & Lineberger, from Gaston; motion for *certiorari* denied and motion for judgment allowed.

I G Lash's administrators vs. Commissioners of Forsyth county, from Forsyth. —no error—judgment affirmed.

W S Norment vs city of Charlotte, from Mecklenburg—no error—judgment affirmed.

C L McPeters vs. G D Ray, from Yancey—no error—judgment affirmed.

J G Neal vs. B F Freeman from McDowell—judgment affirmed, with a modification as to interest.

E D Hawkins, administrator, vs. J H Carpenter, from Rutherford—no error—judgment affirmed.

John L Holloway vs. the University Railroad Company, from Orange—no error—judgment affirmed.

Albert S Bryson vs. Hernan S Lucas, from Macon—appeal dismissed.

The following appeals were continued to next term, under *advisaris*: Allen & Caudle, executors, vs. Thomas Jackson, from Anson. Johnston, Clark & Company vs. C H Bernheim, from Rowan. T G Walton, vs. Joseph C Mills, from Burke. Holland Hodges et als vs. Council & Horton, administrators, from Watauga. Joseph Dobson et als vs. Roxanna Simonton et als, from Iredell. Bank of Statesville vs. Roxanna Simonton et als from Iredell. W W Rollins vs. The Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, from Buncombe.

The Court adjourned until next term, which begins on the first Monday in February 1882.

Synopsis of N. C. Supreme Court Decisions.

Fall Term, 1881.

State vs. Edens.—1. One is not disqualified under section 229, (g) of the code to act as a grand juror in the Criminal Court of New Hanover county by reason of his having a civil suit pending in another court of the county; and it was not error to refuse to quash a bill found by the grand jury of which he was a member.

2. The defendant was charged in a common law indictment with a nuisance by obstructing a street, in that he kept a market cart standing in the street for an hour and a half, and the jury rendered a special verdict finding that he was notified to remove the same, but refused; that he and numbers of other persons were accustomed to occupy places on the street with their carts, selling vegetables, &c., but that it was contrary to the municipal regulations, and that notwithstanding the alleged obstruction, there was the usual passing of vehicles and foot passengers. *Held* not to be a nuisance *per se*.

3. *Held, further*, That where one is indicted for violating a city ordinance, the terms of the ordinance and the particular breach alleged should be set forth.

State vs. Respass.—1. Where a defendant is charged in a warrant (on appeal from a justice) and in an indictment for the same offense, the solicitor may elect to proceed upon either, and if upon the indictments it has the effect of a *nol. pros.* as to the warrant.

2. A defendant may plead both former acquittal and not guilty, but the jury cannot try the issues raised at the same time. After verdict against defendant on plea of former acquittal, the court should proceed to trial on that of not guilty. There being no final determination of the prosecution before the justice in this case, the plea of former acquittal cannot be sustained.

State vs. Morgan.—1. It is an indispensable requisite to an indictment for murder by a stroke or blow that it should allege the infliction of a mortal blow, of which the deceased died; and this requirement is not met by an averment that the prisoner inflicted "a wound which produced instant death."

1. An indictment for murder is fatally defective if it fails to set forth the day of the offense, so that it may be known if death occurred within a year and a day of that time; and it is not sufficient to aver that the deceased instantly died.

Belo vs. Spach.—Payment on a bond within ten years after it falls due by the assignee in bankruptcy of one of the obligors repels the presumption arising from the lapse of time.

Ham vs. Kornegay.—Where administrator dies before fully settling estate, an action will not lie by next of kin for distribution against his administrator, but must be brought by an administrator *de bonis non* of the orignal intestate.

State vs. Snuggs.—The issuing a marriage license by a register of deeds in violation of the statute (Battle's Revisal, chapter 69, sections 5 and 7,) is not an indictable offense. A penalty of $200 to any person suing for the same is prescribed, and this particular mode of proceeding excludes that by indictment, unless the illegal act be done *mala fide*. (Section 107, chapter 31 of Battle's Revisal discussed.)

Walton vs. Pearson.—1. Taking judgment upon a sealed obligation does not merge the specialty so as to estop the judgment creditor from bringing action on the administration bond of the defendant in the judgment, assigning as a breach a *devastavit* by the defendant and a consequent failure to pay the plaintiff's claim.

2. Mere irregularity in the granting of an injunction will not render it a nullity, so as to prevent the suspension of the statute of limitations, under section 46 of the code, during the pendency of the injunction.

3. The doctrine that equity will not upon the filing of a general creditors' bill restrain a particular creditor, who has obtained an absolute judgment against such administrator personally and his surities, has no application to a case where such judgment creditor is the one to file the bill, thereby submitting his claim to the control and disposition of the court.

4. It is the duty of every court to correct its records, when erroneously made up, so as to make them speak the truth, regardless of the consequences to parties or third persons, and no lapse of time will debar the court of the power to discharge this duty.

5. If the judge mistake his powers or fall into other error in amending the record of a cause, an appeal is the only remedy, and certain it is that the judge of another Superior Court cannot reverse the order directing such amendments, in the progress of another cause in which the effect of the record is drawn into question.

6. *Semble* that an absolute order to amend the record has the legal effect of an actual amendment, at least as to its inviolability except by appeal.

Patrick vs. Morehead.—1. A devise of an estate generally or indefinitely, with a power of disposition over it, carries a fee; but where the estate is given for life only, the devisee takes only an estate for life, though a power of disposition or to appoint the fee by deed or will be annexed.

2. A testator devised as follows: "I give unto my grandson, J. D. P., the plantation known as the old "Iron Works," to hold during his lifetime, and if it shall so happen that he has any lawful heirs, I give it to them or any of them that he may think proper; and should it so happen that he dies without my lawful issue, for the land to be equally divided among all my grand-children." At the death of the testator J. D. P. was about fourteen years of age and unmarried; and at the date of the will the testator's son, J. P. and daughter, M. F., had children then living.

Held, that J. D. P. took a life estate only and that the remainder in fee vested in his children as purchasers.

Bryant vs. Fisher.—1. Where the facts of a case are to be passed on by the judge an omission to find upon an issue claimed to be raised by the pleadings is not assignable for error, unless the judge was requested on the trial to pass upon such issue or his failure to do so then called to his attention.

2. A reference to arbitration of "all matters between the parties" justifies an award which declares that the defendant's intestate is indebted to the plaintiff in a certain sum, and directs the cancellation of two mortgages from the plaintiff, put in evidence by the defendant, the debt secured by which was adjusted by the arbitrators.

3. Where such award is imputed to the bias of the arbitrators the bias must be found by the judge when the facts are referred to his decision, or he must refuse to pass on the same, on timely application, before the question will be considered on appeal.

King vs. Utley.—A testator, dying in 1837, devised as follows: "I leave to my daughter, C. the tract of land that I bought of H. to her, her natural life, and after her death, I give the same to her heirs forever." In another clause of the will there was a similar bequest of personal property.

Held, that the word "heirs" was one of limitation, and not of purchase, and the daughter took an estate in fee.

Torrence vs. Alexander.—Where the surety to a sealed note relies for his defence upon the statute of limitation, proof that he was surety is not of itself sufficient; but he must also show that the creditor had knowledge of such suretyship, where the same does not appear on the face of the instrument. *Goodman vs. Litaker*, 84 North Carolina, 8, approved.

Miller vs. Lash.—1. Where services are performed by one person for another under an express or implied contract that the party receiving the service will provide compensation in his last will, and the latter dies without making such provision, action will lie on a *quantem meruit* for the reasonable value of such services, from the operation of the statute of limitations, such action not being mainta inable until after the death of the party liable.

2. Where services are given in the mere expectation of a legacy, not founded on contract, no action can be sustained for their value when such expectations are disappointed.

3. Where services are rendered for a series of years under no definite contract as to duration, rate or mode of compensation, other than that implied by law, the promise which the law implies is to pay for such services as they are rendered, and the statute of limitations begins to run then, or, at least, from the end of the year in which they were performed.

4. In an action against an administrator for personal services rendered his intestate by the plaintiff, it appeared in evidence that the services were of considerable value and highly estimated by the intestate, who declared his intention of compensating plaintiff in his will, and, further, that plaintiff had frequently declared that she was not working as an hireling. *Held*, that the evidence authorized an inference involved in the verdict of the jury, that the services were not gratuitous, but did not justify the finding, in effect, of a mutual understanding as to the terms and conditions of plaintiff's service, so as to remove the bar of the statute of limitations.

DISSECTING A SMALL-POX VICTIM.—Keokuk, Iowa, Dec. 30.—There is considerable excitement here over the fact that between thirty and forty medical students have been stricken with a disease that is pronounced by the President of the Board of Health and several prominent physicians to be small-pox. It appears that a body received from Chicago was used in the dissecting room of the medical college, and that the subject had died of small-pox.

HOW TO SLEEP IN A SLEEPING CAR.—1. Get a berth in the fore part of the car. This is because the pure air comes in at the front end and windows and goes out at the rear end and windows. I always take the front upper berth. My reason for taking the upper berth is because it is freely ventilated and away from the hot pipes. 2. Have your berth made up head toward the engine. This will keep all draughts of air from your head and prevent taking cold. It the car is very tight put a lead pencil under the window at your feet in case of lower berth; or, in case of the upper berth, open the hind sky window at your feet. 3. Fix your pillow in one corner of the berth and your feet in the other. By lying crosswise you will not roll in your berth.

N. C. NEWS.

The Board of trustees and the Alumni Association of the North Carolina University will meet in Raleigh on Thursday 26th inst.

The dwelling house of Mr. S. P. Hagar, at Lowesville, Lincoln county, was burned last week. The building belonged to Col. D. A. Lowe, and was worth $500, no insurance. Mr. Hagar's loss is $300.

Mr. Heyward M. Lowe, a son of Col. D. A. Lowe, of Lincoln county, was shot and robbed in New Mexico on the 3d of October last. He was robbed of $450 in money, and dangerously but not mortally wounded.

Gen. McRae, well known and much honored in North Carolina, has resigned his position as superintendent of the Western and Atlantic Railroad. Rumor assigns him to heavy work in Western North Carolina,

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.—The next term of this court, being an adjourned term, will be held in this city, beginning on the second Monday in this month, His Honor Judge Hugh L. Bond will preside. The statement made a few days ago, on what was deemed good authority, that the term had been postponed for two weeks, turns out to be incorrect.—*Raleigh Observer.*

☞ In another decade the counties of Guilford, Rockingham, Randolph, Mecklenburg, Cabarrus, Union, Lincoln, Gaston, Rowan, Iredell, Cleaveland and Catawba will enjoy the proud commercial distinction of the "New England" of the South. Home and Northern capital can find, and will find, in these counties a field for profitable investment to be found nowhere else in North Carolina.

THE TURPENTINE CROP.—A gentleman prominently connected with the naval stores trade informs us that the present has been one of the most favorable seasons known for gathering turpentine, while the good prices being paid have stimulated the early marketing of the same. He thinks that the amount to come to market of the crop of 1881 is very trifling in comparison with former years, and that very light receipts may be expected during the interval between this and the time for the appearance of the new crop in May.—*Wilmington Star.*

THE N. C. UNIVERSITY.—We learn from Professor Winston, that the fall session of the University has just closed with every assurance of successful work. The number of students was larger than at any time since 1860. The management of the President is kind, firm and considerate, and his prudence and wisdom have accomplished most beneficial results as to discipline. He is emphatically the right man in the right place. The standard of scholarship has advanced each year since the reorganization; the faculty have all been well and at their posts, and the work of the session has been highly satisfactory. The conduct of the students has been exceptionally good, not one having been suspended or dismissed during the session. The Southern States are again sending boys to Chapel Hill, Florida, South Carolina and Virginia being represented.

☞ Whittaker and Flipper—*par nobile fratrum*—are now citizens not soldiers, or will be. They have had due trial and their friends have pronounced them guilty. The effort to make high-toned officers out of the colored applicants at West Point proves a lamentable failure. It is to be regretted for the sake of a race that has shown considerable progress since the war that these two fellows have brought such condemnation and shame upon themselves. That some others of their race would have done much better we may well believe, but many will jump at the conclusion that as two have failed, all would fail. This would be very unjust. Whether other experiments will be made or not remains to be seen. We suppose others will apply, and in the future, it may be, there will be colored cadets and army officers who will bear themselves well under scrutiny and reflect credit upon themselves and their race.—*Wilmington Star.*

Short Almanac for the Year 1882.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday	Saturday.
JANAURY	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
FEBRUARY				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28				
MARCH				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	
APRIL							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30						
MAY		1	2	3	4	5	6
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
JUNE					1	2	3
	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	
JULY							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	30	31					
AUGUST			1	2	3	4	5
	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	27	28	29	30	31		
SEPTEMB'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
OCTOBER	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	15	16	17	28	19	20	21
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	29	30	31				
NOVEMB'R				1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
DECEMB'R						1	2
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						

Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the cotton statement for the week ending Dec. 30:

	1881.	1880.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week,	191,368	197,899
Total receipts to this date,	3,114,592	3,403,205
Exports for the week,	95,930	112,872
Total exports to this date,	1,503,132	1,961,315
Stock at all U. S. ports,	1,217,702	977,309
Stock at all interior towns,	226,619	183,397
Stock at Liverpool,	484,000	478,000
Stock of American afloat for Great Britain,	230,000	353,000

Liverpool Cotton Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 30.—This week's circular of the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association says that cotton was in good demand and prices were generally maintained; American was in moderate request and prices were unchanged. Futures closed dull and declined 1-16d. on Friday, but after the holidays the decline was regained; the improvement, however, was short-lived. The market closed flat and generally 1-16d. below last week's rates.